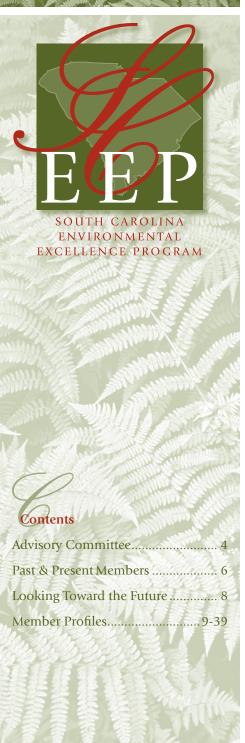




Overview



Pollution prevention. Picking the "low-hanging fruit." Waste minimization. Resource conservation. Environmental management systems. Sustainability.

The terms may change and the concepts may evolve, but they all remain firmly rooted in the overall goal of achieving environmental excellence. And that goal, of course, is what the South Carolina Environmental Excellence Program (SCEEP) is all about.

SCEEP observed its 10th anniversary in 2008, reflecting on a decade of recognizing and promoting environmental leadership in South Carolina. We therefore believe it's appropriate once again to take note of the program's accomplishments, assess its status and set goals. In 2002, we published a five-year report, and today we're proud to present our 10-year review.

SCEEP encourages companies to become environmental leaders. Members are committed to improving South Carolina's environment by reducing their waste streams through pollution prevention and by reducing their consumption of energy and other resources. SCEEP serves as a vehicle for sharing environmental knowledge and expertise so that other companies and facilities may understand and appreciate the importance of environmental excellence and become environmental leaders themselves.

As the program is only as good as its members, this report also highlights the environmental commitments

and accomplishments of the current members of SCEEP.

The Program

In October 1996, a small group of individuals representing business, environmental, government and academic interests met for breakfast at the Environmental Symposium to discuss the concept of a voluntary environmental leadership program. At the time, only a handful of states had created programs designed to recognize and reward companies that acted on a corporate commitment to do more than what was required to improve their environmental operations.

Over the next 12 months, this group worked diligently to develop an environmental leadership program for South Carolina and, at the 1997 Environmental Symposium, it unveiled SCEEP. In January 1998, it began accepting applications, with Springs Industries of Fort Mill, South Carolina, becoming the first charter member of the program. The program has grown steadily and now has 28 current members.

From the beginning, the vision for the program was, and remains, quality-based. Applications are approved on merit, reflecting the program's goal of recognizing only those companies demonstrating a commitment to superior environmental performance through pollution prevention, energy and resource conservation, and the use of an environmental management system. The applications are carefully scrutinized by the SCEEP Advisory Committee to ensure the selected

facilities represent the highest standards of environmental performance and corporate leadership. The Office of Environmental Quality Control (EQC) at the S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) performs a five-year compliance review of applicants to the program.

DHEC was actively involved in the creation of SCEEP, and the deputy commissioner as well as the assistant deputy commissioner of EQC both serve on the Advisory Committee. SCEEP also participated with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) in the implementation of the National Environmental Performance Track program – the U.S. EPA's voluntary environmental leadership initiative. Along with DHEC, SCEEP's Advisory Committee provides content for South Carolina's Performance Track applications for the U.S. EPA.

SCEEP charges no membership fee.

Measuring Success

A commitment to environmental excellence is not merely an affirmation printed on a mission statement. The commitment implies actions that lead to measurable results and SCEEP members have shown a willingness to take the necessary steps. The results give proof to their collective success.

Let's look at a few cumulative measurements for our current members, reflecting their environmental achievements. These figures represent 10 years of data, but of course, not all of the current members have been with the SCEEP for all 10 years.

 Recycling and Reuse: After source reduction and reuse, recycling (along with composting) serves as the most preferred means of managing solid waste, according to the U.S. EPA's Solid Waste Management Hierarchy. Collectively, SCEEP members have maintained a 64.4 percent average recycle/reuse rate.

- Landfilled Waste: Over the 10 years, SCEEP members have reduced their waste disposed of at landfills by 67,096 tons. If that quantity consisted only of recyclable newsprint, for example, it would have taken up 308,642 cubic yards of landfill space.
- Water Use: SCEEP members reduced their water use by more than 8.1 million gallons over the 10-year period. That is enough water to serve 111,603 households for one year.
- Energy Use: SCEEP members have reduced their energy use by more than 5.4 trillion BTUs over 10 years, the equivalent of more than 1.6 billion kilowatt-hours enough to power 150,327 average households in the United States for a year.
- Hazardous Materials: In industry, hazardous materials are present in two forms: hazardous materials used (such as solvents) and hazardous waste generated (such as spent solvents). Over the 10-year period covered by this report, SCEEP members reduced their use of hazardous materials by more than 9,880 tons. Further, they reduced the amount of hazardous waste generated by more than 1,555 tons.
- Air Emissions: The quest for environmental excellence would be remiss if it didn't take air emissions into account. SCEEP members, over the 10-year history of the program, have reduced their air emissions by 84,750 tons.

Eligibility for Membership

Any South Carolina organization, company or facility may participate in the program if it has demonstrated a commitment to reducing its waste

stream through pollution prevention or through reducing its consumption of energy or other resources. A "facility" is defined to mean any site, manufacturing or natural resource management operation or any business or municipal activity regulated under any provision of the state's environmental laws.

A company is not eligible to participate if it has shown a lack of commitment to continual environmental improvement – a pattern of permit exceedances, notices of violations, fines, civil penalties or criminal penalties.

A facility may apply for membership in one of two ways.

- 1. By submitting documentation of registration, certification, or active participation in a national, regional or state-recognized program or project that encompasses the objectives set forth in Section B of the application. Examples of such programs include ISO 14001; the American Textile Manufacturers Institute's E3 program; the Chemical Manufacturers Association's Responsible Care program; the American Forest & Paper Association's Environmental, Health & Safety Principles; and the U.S. EPA's National Environmental Performance Track Program.
- 2. By submitting an environmental excellence plan—signed by the company's corporate officer or by the facility's plant manager—that includes:
 - a. A commitment by senior management to establish a company or facility-wide comprehensive environmental management system including stated goals and objectives to enhance and improve environmental compliance through waste reduction, pollution prevention and/or conservation of energy and other resources.

- b. The development of specific, measurable targets to reach the stated goals and objectives and to periodically monitor progress toward achieving those goals. The plan may include documentation and a request for recognition of existing programs and results to date.
- c. A recognition that minimizing adverse impact on human health and the environment is a top priority in the company or facility's business decisions.
- d. A commitment to continual improvement.
- e. A commitment to effective communication with the surrounding community.

Membership is subject to renewal every three years. At the request of SCEEP members, the term was changed from two years to match the membership period of the U.S. EPA's National Environmental Performance Track Program.

The SCEEP Advisory Committee reviews the applications and decides if a facility meets the requirements for membership. In so doing, it reserves the right to review a facility's compliance records under Sections A and B of the application. The committee, made up of representatives from industry, government, academia, the environmental community and public-interest groups, meets at least quarterly. The SCEEP program coordinator from DHEC's Center for Waste Minimization heads the committee.

The Benefits of Membership

Participation in SCEEP provides several benefits. The program provides:

 public recognition among customers, business associates,

- the community and the state's regulatory agencies that a company or facility is committed to environmental leadership;
- participation and membership in the Environmental Excellence Council (see below), which provides networking opportunities and forums for discussing regulatory issues and for exchanging ideas;
- opportunities for regulatory flexibility on identified issues.
 One such opportunity is for a facility being allowed, in certain cases, to accumulate hazardous waste on-site without a permit for an extended period under 40 CFR 262.34 (j). The U.S. EPA also offers a Performance Track MACT (Maximum Achievable Control Technology) incentive. SCEEP members may be able to take advantage of this incentive, should South Carolina choose to adopt it;
- eligibility for awards such as the S.C. Energy Office special energy conservation awards; and
- opportunities for other environmental activities including corporate mentoring, technology transfer assistance and information exchanges.

South Carolina Environmental Excellence Council

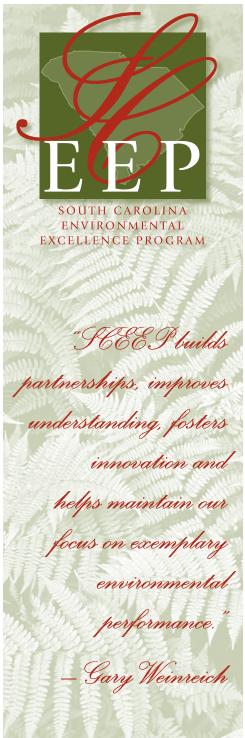
The South Carolina Environmental Excellence Council is made up of representatives from the SCEEP member companies and facilities.

Meeting twice a year, the council provides a forum – for members and for invited guests from DHEC – for exchanging information and discussing regulatory issues and other "hot" environmental topics.





Advisory Committee



Jeff Beacham (jeffbeacham@bellsouth.net) is the director of the Environmental Research and Service Division (ERS) of the Institute for Public Service and Policy Research (IPSPR) at the University of South Carolina (USC). He has been a committee member since 2002. "SCEEP began as a collaboration between USC-IPSPR and DHEC, and originally, the program was administered by IPSPR-ERS. USC-IPSPR is proud of our continued collaboration as DHEC now leads this program and I am proud to serve as the advisory committee chairman. This program has been very instrumental in promoting and supporting environmental stewardship in South Carolina through its recognition of effective environmental management programs of SCEEP members, by serving as a liaison between SCEEP members and state environmental agencies, and by hosting conferences for SCEEP members to exchange innovative environmental management strategies."

Kristin Beck (kristin.beck@pgnmail.com) is the energy policy and strategy lead environmental specialist for Progress Energy. She has served on the advisory committee since 2004. "SCEEP is much more than just another program recognizing companies for environmental performance and achievements. It provides a forum for engaging with like-minded companies to share best practices and learn new techniques for driving continual environmental improvement in the workplace."

Myra Carpenter (myra.carpenter@us.michelin.com) is the director of Environmental Affairs at Michelin North America, Inc., and is a new member on the advisory committee. "I requested to serve on the committee because our own corporate value of respecting the environment aligns with the program's purpose to promote environmental excellence through continuous improvement, pollution prevention and resource conservation. As a new member, I will also be able to share information and learn from other like-minded companies."

Steve de Kozlowski (dekozlowskis@dnr.sc.gov) is the interim deputy director of the Land, Water and Conservation Division of the S.C. Department of Natural Resources (DNR). He has served on the advisory committee since February 2007. "DNR's mission is to serve as the principal advocate for and steward of the state's natural resources. SCEEP's purpose of promoting voluntary pollution prevention and resource conservation contributes directly to the fulfillment of our mission and our efforts to conserve land and water resources and protect fish and wildlife habitat. Recognizing and promoting environmental protection benefits everybody in the long run."

Ben Gregg (ben@scwf.org) is the executive director of the S.C. Wildlife Federation (SCWF). Having joined in June 2007, he is a new member to the advisory committee. "SCWF appreciates the opportunity to work with the committee on this important endeavor."

Trish Jerman (tjerman@energy.sc.gov) is the manager of the policy and program development team at the S.C. Energy Office. She has been on the advisory committee since the program's inception. "I'm old enough to remember when people thought environment and industry were like oil and water, and am so delighted to see how the interests of each have converged. I have really appreciated the opportunity to learn from the SCEEP member companies and to have such great examples to share with others."

Bob King (kingrw@dhec.sc.gov) is the deputy commissioner for Environmental Quality Control (EQC) at the S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC). He has been on the advisory committee since the program's inception. "SCEEP has provided a great forum to recognize companies for their outstanding leadership in promoting waste reduction, energy conservation and other conservation and sustainability activities."

Nick Odom (nick.odom@springs.com) is vice president of Environment, Health, Safety and Social Compliance at Springs Global, Inc. The company was the first member of SCEEP and helped USC charter the program. Odom has served on the advisory committee since its inception. "SCEEP recognizes those leaders that play a critical role in continuing to innovate, to engage and to raise the environmental management standards and expectations for business in South Carolina. The program showcases companies that concentrate on building internal efficiencies for improved environmental management versus simply being an organization that seeks only external legitimacy."

Jim Joy (joyja@dhec.sc.gov) is the assistant deputy commissioner for EQC at DHEC. He has served on the advisory committee since 2006. "As one of the newer participants to the advisory committee, I have appreciated the perspectives that a diverse group of citizens, industries, public interest and government entities are willing to openly share with one another to achieve a common admirable goal – the recognition of facilities that voluntarily demonstrate superior environmental performance through pollution prevention and resource conservation efforts. South Carolina's environmental resources and our environmental excellence program are enhanced through such collaboration and the dedication of SCEEP participants."

Susan Vaughan-McPherson (susan.mcpherson@ipaper.com) is the mill communications manager for International Paper's Eastover plant and has served on the advisory committee since the program's inception. "SCEEP effectively brings together several components of the business and environmental community and focuses our efforts on one common goal – encouraging and recognizing businesses to achieve environmental excellence. Serving on the advisory committee provides me with a good opportunity to learn about the good works of other businesses and benchmark our progress with others."

Gary Weinreich (gary.weinreich@ipaper.com) is the environmental manager for International Paper's Georgetown Mill. Formerly the environmental services manager for BMW Manufacturing Company, he has served on the advisory committee since SCEEP's inception. "SCEEP builds partnerships, improves understanding, fosters innovation and helps maintain our focus on exemplary environmental performance."







Past & Present Members



SOUTH CAROLINA ENVIRONMENTAL EXCELLENCE PROGRAM

Alcoa-Mt. Holly

Post Office Box 1000 Goose Creek, South Carolina 29445 August 2004–December 2010

Associated Fuel Pump Systems Corporation

Member, U.S. EPA's National Environmental Performance Track Program Post Office Box 1326 Anderson, South Carolina 29622 July 1999–September 2010

BMW Manufacturing Co., LLC

Member, U.S. EPA's National Environmental Performance Track Program Post Office Box 11000 Spartanburg, South Carolina 29304 November 1998–May 2010

Bridgestone/Firestone South Carolina Company

Member, U.S. EPA's National Environmental Performance Track Program 1 Bridgestone Parkway Graniteville, South Carolina 29829 January 2003–January 2008

Caterpillar Inc.

1355 N. Wise Drive Sumter, South Carolina 29153 November 1999–May 2002

Charleston Water System

103 St. Philip Street Charleston, South Carolina 29402 September 2004–September 2007 (renewal application pending)

Circle Environmental

Post Office Box 9446 Columbia, South Carolina 29209 July 2004–September 2010

Cryovac-Simpsonville

Post Office Box 338 Simpsonville, South Carolina 29681 February 2001–February 2003

DAA Draexlmaier Automotive of America, LLC

1751 E. Main Street Duncan, South Carolina 29334 May 2002–December 2010

Dayco Products, Inc.

938 Thunderbolt Drive Walterboro, South Carolina 29488 November 2000–August 2007

Dei-Tec Corporation

101 East Trade Street Simpsonville, South Carolina 29681 September 2003–February 2006

Domtar Paper Company– Marlboro Paper Mill

Post Office Box 678 Bennettsville, South Carolina 29512 June 2004–September 2010

Eastman Chemical Company

Post Office Box 1782 Columbia, South Carolina 29202 May 2003–August 2008

Fastco Threaded Products, Inc.

739 Old Clemson Road Columbia, South Carolina 29201 December 2007-December 2010

Georgia-Pacific Resins, Inc.

Member, U.S. EPA's National Environmental
Performance Track Program
Post Office Box 147
Russellville, South Carolina 29476
May 2005–May 2008

Hamrick Mills, Inc.

Post Office Box 48 Gaffney, South Carolina 29342 March 1999–March 2001

INA USA Corporation (6 facilities)

308 Spring Farm Road Fort Mill, South Carolina 29715 January 2003–May 2008

Interlake Material Handling Solutions

1925 Corporate Way Sumter, South Carolina 29151 September 2004–September 2007 (renewal application pending)

International Paper-Eastover Mill

Member, U.S. EPA's National Environmental
Performance Track Program
Post Office Box B
Eastover, South Carolina 29044
October 1998–January 2009

International Paper– Georgetown Mill

Member, U.S. EPA's National Environmental Performance Track Program 700 South Kaminski Street Georgetown, South Carolina 29440 November 2000–January 2008

KEMET Electronics Corporation– Fountain Inn

Post Office Box 849 Fountain Inn, South Carolina 29644 August 1998–December 2007

KEMET Electronics Corporation– Greenwood

Post Office Box 548 Greenwood, South Carolina 29648 November 2000–November 2002

KEMET Electronics Corporation— Mauldin

1224 Old Stage Road Simpsonville, South Carolina 29681 May 2000–February 2006

KEMET Electronics Corporation— Simpsonville

P.O. Box 5928 Greenville, South Carolina 29606 April 1998–January 2010

Kimberly-Clark Corporation– Beech Island Mill

426 Old Jackson Highway Beech Island, South Carolina 29842 January 2006–January 2009

Lang-Mekra, N.A.

101 Tillessen Boulevard Ridgeway, South Carolina 29130 May 2003–August 2008

Leigh Fibers, Inc.

Post Office Box 1132 Spartanburg, South Carolina 29304 April 1998–April 2000

Lexington Medical Center

2720 Sunset Boulevard West Columbia, South Carolina 29169 December 2007–December 2010

Mayfair Mills, Inc.

1885 Hayne Street Arcadia, South Carolina 29320 July 1999–July 2001

MeadWestvaco Corporation– Forestry Division, Southern Region

Post Office Box 1950 Summerville, South Carolina 29484 February 2001–January 2005

Michelin Earthmover Tire Manufacturing

2400 Two Notch Road
Lexington, South Carolina 29072
January 2005–January 2008
(renewal application pending)

Michelin Spartanburg Manufacturing

Member, U.S. EPA's National Environmental
Performance Track Program
Post Office Box 5049
Spartanburg, South Carolina 29304
September 2004–September 2007
(renewal application pending)

Mount Vernon Mills, Inc.

One Plaza Circle
Trion, Georgia 30753
May 2001–September 2005

National Beverage Screen Printers, Inc.

1200 Main Street Williston, South Carolina 29853 May 2005–May 2008

Pirelli Communications Cables and Systems N.A.

700 Industrial Drive Lexington, South Carolina 29072 May 2002–May 2005

Progress Energy–Energy Delivery Carolinas Southern Region

Post Office Box 100519 Florence, South Carolina 29501 November 2000–May 2008

Rhodia, Inc.

Post Office Box 2643 Spartanburg, South Carolina 29304 September 2000–August 2005

Santee Cooper Regional Water System–Moncks Corner

817 Water Plant Road Moncks Corner, South Carolina 29461 May 2001–December 2010

South Carolina Yutaka Technologies, Inc.

2 Business Parkway Lugoff, South Carolina 29078 September 2007–September 2010

Springs Global US, Inc. (12 facilities)

Post Office Box 70
Fort Mill, South Carolina 29716

January 1998–May 2008

Square D Company-Columbia

Post Office Box 9247 Columbia, South Carolina 29209 May 2003–October 2008

Square D Company-Seneca

1990 Sandifer Boulevard Seneca, South Carolina 29678 January 2004–September 2010

Torrington Company-Clinton Plant

1775 Torrington Road Clinton, South Carolina 29325 *May 2001–May 2003*

U.S. Air Force Base-Charleston

Member, U.S. EPA's National Environmental Performance Track Program 100 W. Stewart Avenue Charleston, South Carolina 29404 March 1999–January 2009

U.S. Naval Hospital-Beaufort

1 Pinckney Boulevard Beaufort, South Carolina 29902 November 2000–November 2002

U.S. Naval Weapons Station– Charleston

2316 Red Bank Road, Building 36 Goose Creek, South Carolina 29445 November 2000–August 2008









Looking Toward the Future



The SCEEP is proud of its growing membership and its accomplishments, but we know that much work remains to be done. We must therefore continue to look ahead and build on our 10-year success in championing environmental excellence. Below are several goals for the next five to 10 years.

- Increase the program's membership.
- Increase mentoring opportunities.
- Recruit members from the small business community.
- Help promote the Environmental Management System concept within the regulated community.
- Promote SCEEP within local governments and municipalities.
- Develop a standardized reporting mechanism for soliciting information related to the SCEEP application process.
- Pursue regulatory flexibility for SCEEP members.
- Continue to adapt the SCEEP program to changes in South Carolina's environmental footprint policy changes, new regulations, etc.

Member Profiles

While the collective environmental accomplishments showcase the overall success of SCEEP, the individual members, of course, are the ones who have worked hard to make it all possible. It's their success we celebrate. In the following special section, we offer brief profiles of our current members and highlight their environmental achievements.

Going beyond basic compliance is becoming more costly, making that commitment to environmental excellence and continual environmental improvement – when viewed in strictly bottom line terms – a difficult decision to make. That economic reality makes the commitment of the SCEEP members even more noteworthy and commendable.

Even though this report represents a 10-year assessment of SCEEP, the achievements and figures given in the following member profiles reflect data taken from the past five years.







Alcoa-Mt. Holly

Goose Creek, South Carolina



A subsidiary of Alcoa, Inc., Alcoa–Mt. Holly is an aluminum reduction facility that produces primary aluminum ingot (aluminum made from bauxite ore), which its customers use in manufacturing a variety of aluminum products. Alcoa is the managing partner for the multi-owned smelter. A full-time operation, it operates four shifts 24 hours a day, 365 days per year. The facility became a SCEEP member in 2004.

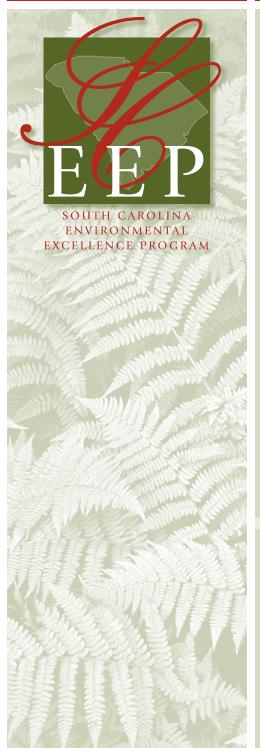
Alcoa, Inc. has made a name for itself in designing an approach to reducing perfluorocarbon (PFC) greenhouse gases, thereby helping to protect the climate and the ozone layer. Because of its achievements, the corporation was profiled in the book *Industry Genius: Inventions and People Protecting the Climate and Fragile Ozone Layer* by Stephen O. Anderson and Durwood Zaelke. The Mt. Holly facility was one of three Alcoa smelters highlighted in the book for its efforts in reducing PFC emissions to world-class benchmark standards as of the year 2000.

- The facility has an environmental management system and programs in place that incorporate standards exceeding regulations and ISO 14001.
- From 2004 to 2006, the plant reduced its hazardous waste generated by more than 5 million pounds. It saw a reduction of 2,169 pounds in the amount of hazardous materials used, a reduction of 1.43 million gallons in water use, and a reduction of 621 tons of waste disposed of in landfills. The facility's average recycle/reuse rate over those same three years was 56 percent.
- The facility has seen continual improvement in reducing landfilled waste during 2005 and 2006, bettering the stated goals for each of those two years a 42 percent reduction between 2005 and 2006 alone.
- The "zero discharge" project has achieved continual reductions in the amount of wastewater discharged annually by applying the facility's process wastewater to a sprayfield consisting of an acre of grass and tree plots. The wastewater volume applied to the sprayfield was 11 percent in 2005 and 12 percent in 2006.
- The potline (a means for reducing aluminum from fused salts) has seen reduced fluoride emissions over the past two years, despite an increase in production. It achieved better than target PFC-CO₂ equivalent emissions in 2005. The average PFC emissions level in 2005–2006 represents a 92 percent reduction from the 1990 PFC emissions levels.
- In 2007, the plant implemented the use of ultra-low sulfur diesel fuel in all of its road and nonroad vehicles, in advance of regulatory requirements.
- Alcoa–Mt. Holly remains active in community activities and industry groups, and it has awarded grants in support of community projects.



Associated Fuel Pump Systems Corporation

Anderson, South Carolina



The Associated Fuel Pump Systems Corporation (AFCO) has been manufacturing electric intank fuel pumps and associated bracket assemblies since 1991 – serving North American and off-shore automotive manufacturers. Its operations include the assembly of purchased subcomponents and a limited amount of machining, anodizing and injection molding. The company represents a joint venture, established in 1989, between Denso International America, Inc. and Robert Bosch GmbH.

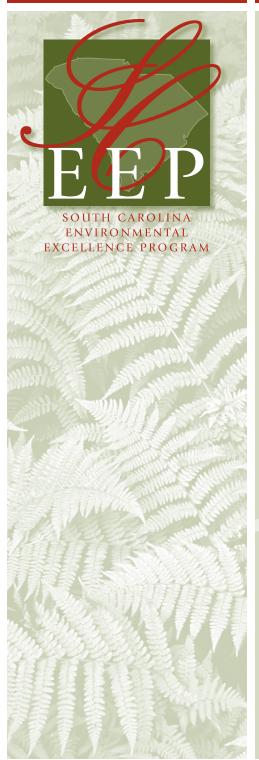
A member of the SCEEP since 1999, the company started developing an environmental management system in 1998 and received ISO 14001 certification the following year. AFCO was accepted into the U.S. EPA's National Environmental Performance Track Program in 2006. Encouraged by its participation in ECOVISION 2010 – an environmental program started by its Japanese parent company, Denso International – AFCO continues to strive for continual environmental improvement. One result of that effort is the company's decision to process its solid waste, thereby saving valuable landfill space.

- AFCO is a member of the U.S. EPA's National Environmental Performance Track Program.
- The company is ISO 14001 certified.
- In early 2006, AFCO replaced a trichloroethylene-based mold cleaner with a nontoxic cleaner, resulting in the elimination of a hazardous waste stream.
- AFCO reduced its hazardous waste generated and its use of hazardous materials by 746 pounds each in 2006.
- Over the five years represented by this report, the company reduced its water use by 56,000 gallons, kept 172 tons of solid waste out of the landfills and recycled more than 390 tons of material.
- The company continues to recycle metal scrap, office paper, cardboard, aluminum cans, batteries, computer equipment and fluorescent tubes.
- As of 2003, it had reduced its overall water use by 35 percent.
- AFCO still maintains its W.A.I.T.™ certified wildlife habitat, started in 2000, and it remains active in community activities.
- The company received the "Keep America Beautiful" award from Anderson County in August 2003.



BMW Manufacturing Co., LLC

Spartanburg, South Carolina



A subsidiary of the BMW Group of Munich, Germany, BMW Manufacturing's Plant Spartanburg has produced a variety of its popular vehicles for customers worldwide – the 3-Series model, the Z3 Roadster, the Z4 Roadster, the Z4 Coupe, the M Coupe and the X5 Sports Activity Vehicle.

Fully aware of the environmental consequences of any manufacturing operation, BMW chose to design its facility for minimal environmental impact. For example, BMW shifted the original plant site during pre-construction when the company anticipated possible harm to the delicate wetlands. The plant was designed to use environmentally friendly, water-based paints, minimal solvent and state-of-the-art pollution abatement equipment.

But environmental considerations continued to be an integral part of the company's decision-making process. In 1997, the facility sought ISO 14001 certification. In 1998, it was the first automobile company in the United States to become certified.

Effective recycling programs minimize the amount of solid waste going to the landfill. And even the company's suppliers have signed on to its environmental program, thereby extending the range of BMW's environmental vision far beyond the plant perimeter.

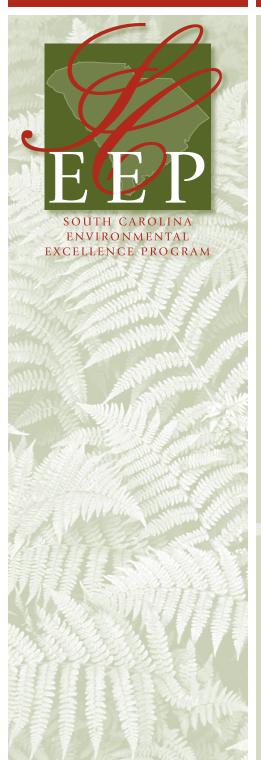
- Plant Spartanburg is a charter member of the U.S. EPA's National Environmental Performance Track Program.
- The plant is ISO 14001 certified.
- Over the five-year span covered in this report, Plant Spartanburg has:
 - reduced its generation of hazardous waste by 687,843 pounds;
 - reduced its use of hazardous materials by 971,274 pounds;
 - reduced its water use by 805 million gallons of water;
 - reduced its energy use by 4,798,360 million BTUs (without landfill gas);
 - reduced its air emissions by 733,015 tons; and
 - reduced its landfilled waste by 13,381 tons.
- Its landfill gas project has been expanded into the Paint Shop, the largest user of energy in the plant. Plant Spartanburg is the first automobile manufacturing

- facility to use landfill gas in production equipment.
- A water-conservation project for a Paint Shop process resulted in a 30 percent reduction, or 9 million gallons per year.
- Plant Spartanburg implemented a plant-wide Integrated Management System (IMS), combining Quality, Environmental, and Health & Safety.
- Purchasing a facility closer to the plant for parts delivery resulted in a fuel savings of about 30,000 gallons per year.
- In effect since 2003, BMW's carpool program continues to be highly successful.
 In 2006 alone, the plant realized a reduction in CO2 emissions of almost 1,100 tons.
- The BMW Community Advisory Panel, formed in 2000, continues to meet six times per year.
- The plant holds its popular BMW Charity Pro-Am Golf Tournament every spring, raising about \$3.7 million over the past six years for local charities in the Upstate and Western North Carolina.



Bridgestone/Firestone South Carolina Company

Graniteville, South Carolina



Part of Nashville-based Bridgestone Americas Holding, Inc., the Bridgestone/ Firestone South Carolina (BFSC) Plant in Graniteville manufactures tires for passenger cars and light trucks.

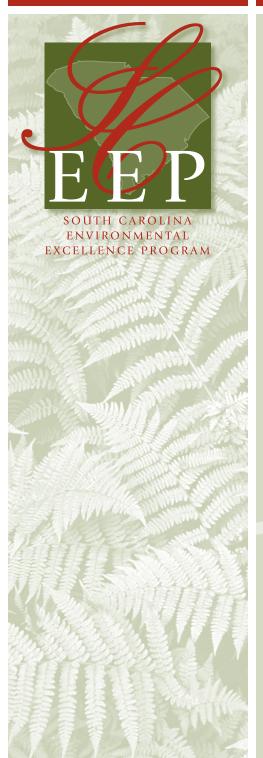
BFSC has built relationships with end-users of two of its waste streams – used oil and scrap tires. A local power company uses the used oil as a fuel to generate electricity. A cement kiln burns the scrap tires as a cleaner alternative to coal. The direct-to-end-user recycling has resulted in significant cost savings, in addition to promoting sustainability.

- BFSC is a charter member of the U.S. EPA's National Environmental Performance Track Program.
- The plant is ISO 14001 certified.
- Between 2003 and 2006, BFSC reduced its hazardous waste generated by 8,551 pounds.
- Between 2004 and 2006, the plant reduced its hazardous air pollutants by 14.21 tons and its landfilled waste by 1,175 tons.
- BFSC's average annual recycling rate, from 2003 to 2006, was 59.75 percent.
- The plant continues to participate in community activities, working with school children, charities and local boards and councils. The Bridgestone/ Firestone Trust Fund has donated more than a million dollars to worthy causes in the area.



Charleston Water System

Charleston, South Carolina



A public utility, the Charleston Water System provides water and wastewater services to the city of Charleston, including West Ashley, Daniel Island and James Island. It also provides water service to other water utilities and government agencies in the Lowcountry and treats wastewater from Folly Beach, Hollywood, Ravenel and Meggett on a wholesale basis. The Charleston Water System was the nation's first water/wastewater utility to earn ISO 14001 certification.

Two major water sources provide raw water to the water treatment plant, which uses chemical flocculation, sedimentation, filtration and disinfection to produce an average of 54 MGD of treated water. The potable water is distributed to customers through more than 1,500 miles of pipeline.

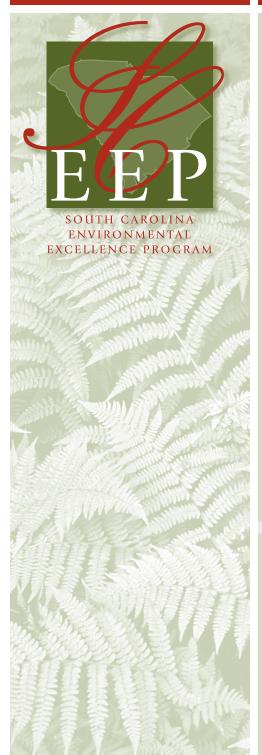
The facility collects wastewater through more than 180 pump stations and transports it through deep tunnels leading to the treatment facility on Plum Island. Once pumped to the surface for screening, the water goes to primary treatment, followed by an active sludge treatment process. The treated water is then disinfected using sodium hypochlorite and is diffused into the Charleston Harbor through a buried pipeline.

- The utility is ISO 14001 certified.
- During fiscal year 2007 (July 1, 2006–June 30, 2007), the utility recycled the following quantities:
 - 130.2 tons of metal (aluminum cans, metal scrap including meters, steel cans and various mixed metals);
 - 25.2 tons of paper and cardboard;
 - 1.5 tons of plastic bottles;
 - 8.6 tons of miscellaneous wastes (antifreeze, paint, pallets, toner cartridges, oil filters and solvents);
 - 1.6 tons of lead-acid batteries;
 - 1.4 tons of tires; and
 - 16.7 tons used motor oil.
- The Charleston Water System remains active in a variety of community activities and it supports Water Missions International – a non-profit organization dedicated to bringing clean water to communities around the world.



Circle Environmental

Columbia, South Carolina



A small recycling/reuse facility, Circle Environmental has been cleaning oil-soaked products for over 12 years. The company buys bulk absorbent materials and converts them to reusable absorbent products commonly used in routine vehicle maintenance and in soaking up spills in manufacturing operations. But its service extends beyond just providing those materials.

Circle Environmental also provides its customers with a pickup and delivery service. It collects the used absorbents that have become saturated with oils, coolants or cutting fluids and it drops off freshly laundered ones. With a closed-loop, EPA-approved cleaning process, the company discharges no wastewater.

Environmental Highlights

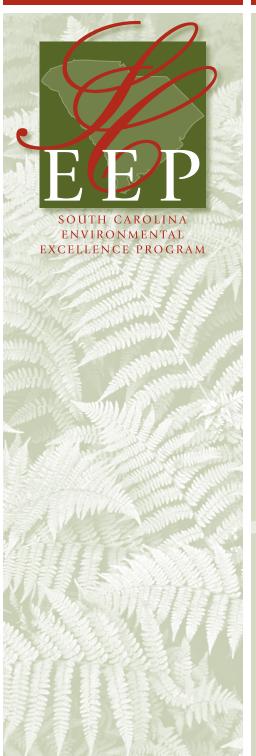
In 2004, Circle Environmental switched from perchloroethylene (perc) to a nonhazardous, non-ozone-depleting cleaning solution called n-propyl bromide, or nPB. Its benefits, listed below, quickly became apparent.

- The change brings improved health and safety conditions for the company's employees.
- The potential for emissions of hazardous air pollutants and ozone-depleting substances is eliminated.
- The nPB can be reclaimed during closed-loop distillation in a cleaner, faster and more efficient manner than perc can.
- The contaminated absorbents come out cleaner and softer with nPB and even smell better.
- The residual still bottoms are nonhazardous and are picked up at no cost for reclamation.
- With nPB, the company uses less cleaning solution to do the same number of loads and with less energy consumption.
- As a result, Circle Environmental is in full operation as a completely nonhazardous facility.



DAA Draexlmaier Automotive of America, LLC

Duncan, South Carolina



Founded in 1996, DAA is a member of the Draexlmaier Group based in Vilsbiburg, Germany. The Duncan company supplies leather, wood and plastic components to customers such as the BMW Manufacturing Company, DaimlerChrysler, the Ford Motor Company and the General Motors Corporation. With an injection-molding area, a cutting department, a leather lamination process, a wire harness distribution operation, a warehouse and an office, DAA saw ample opportunities for achieving environmental excellence.

- DAA has been ISO 14001 certified since 2001.
- In the injection-molding facility, which produces plastic parts, five raw materials that account for the highest scrap, runners, spurs and purged plastic became targets for recycling. The molding area began a pilot regrinding operation as a reclamation step for internal processing. As of 2002, with the combined recycling and reclamation efforts along with process improvements, injection molding had seen a reduction from an 8–10 percent scrap rate to an overall scrap rate of 0.5 percent. The remaining scrap is transferred to the Atlanta plastics market to be ground and pelletized for resale.
- The leather and vinyl scraps, polyester fleece and foam materials generated in the cutting area are available for recycling. The recyclable leather scraps are sent to the Asian markets and integrated into clothing and apparel. The polyester fleece is recycled into clothing and other fabric items. Leather used to see a 3–5 percent scrap rate, compared to a 1 percent rate as of 2002.
- The warehouse and shipping areas produce one of the highest volumes of scrap. Corrugated cardboard accounts for about 27 percent of all recyclables. Other materials collected in this department include shrink wrap, bubble wrap, brown paper, plastic strapping and pallets.
- As for the remainder of the facility, items such as aluminum beverage cans,
 plastic soft-drink bottles, office paper, electronic equipment, batteries, printer
 cartridges and fluorescent tubes can be collected. Recycling centers were set
 up throughout the facility to further encourage associate participation. The
 facility has banned all use of Styrofoam cups and requires associates and
 guests to use ceramic cups for hot beverages.
- DAA joined forces with Waste Management of South Carolina to help design and implement a comprehensive recycling program. After these changes were made, DAA was able to convert 100 percent of landfill-bound waste to a ratio of 75 percent recycled materials and 25 percent general trash.
- DAA maintains a butterfly garden and is active in the Adopt-A-Highway program.



Domtar Paper Company, LCC– Marlboro Paper Mill

Bennettsville, South Carolina



Domtar Paper Company – headquartered in Montreal, Canada – owns and operates the Marlboro Paper Mill, an integrated bleached pulp and paper mill located in Marlboro County near Bennettsville. The mill, which began operations in 1990, is thought to be the last "greenfield" pulp and paper mill constructed in the United States. Recently, Weyerhaeuser Company – past owner of the Marlboro Mill – combined resources with Domtar, Inc., to form a new company – Domtar Paper Company, LLC.

The mill produces bleached hardwood and softwood pulps from purchased wood chips and long logs. Primarily, the mill produces various grades of bleached xerographic and copier type papers. It also produces bleached market pulp. The market pulp is usually produced in short campaigns according to pulp availability. Bleach pulp production is ranked to support the mill's papermaking activity first, followed by market pulp production for open-market sale. The mill also produces some paper grades containing up to 35 percent consumer waste paper.

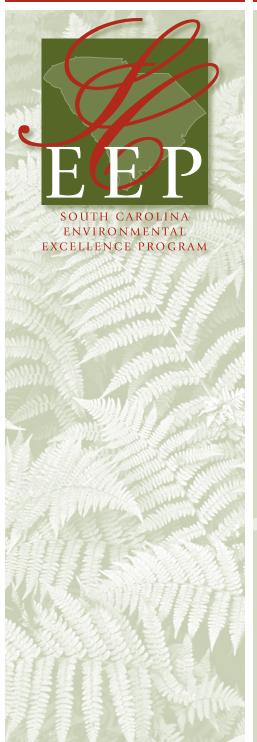
- The Marlboro Mill works under an environmental management system that meets ISO 14001 standards.
- It operates a hogged fuel boiler that burns wood waste.
- All pollution control devices employed by the mill are Best Available Control Technology (BACT) and comply with all new Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) requirements for hazardous air pollutants, as required by the U.S. EPA.
- Under maximum water conservation mode, the Marlboro Mill is the second lowest user of water – in gallons per ton of paper produced – in the United States. On average, the mill withdraws about 17 million gallons of water per day from the Great Pee Dee River, but on average, consumes only about 1 million gallons per day.
- The mill relies on the use of a widespread spill-collection system that covers most of the pulp production and chemical recovery areas. Continuous, automatic monitoring systems throughout the mill detect and control leaks, spills and diversions of spent pulping liquor, soap and turpentine.

- The Marlboro Mill either completed or initiated several projects within the last two years, allowing the mill to further improve its environmental performance.
 - It implemented a computer-based environmental information system to provide a more reliable measure of compliance assurance.
 - It implemented a project that captures nearly all brownstock rejects (large pieces of uncooked wood and knots) and recycles them back into the digester process for recooking. The amount of brownstock rejects dropped from 111,839 "as is" tons to 3,118 "as is" tons in 2006.
 - It installed a second, parallel sewer in the causticizing area to augment the transport of wastewater influent to the wastewater treatment system. This change eliminates the threat of area flooding and its associated safety or environmental risks.
- The mill employs a strong and well-organized waste reduction program targeting waste segregation at the source, to the extent possible.
- The mill is active in the community, including working with schools.



Eastman Chemical Company– South Carolina Operations

Columbia, South Carolina



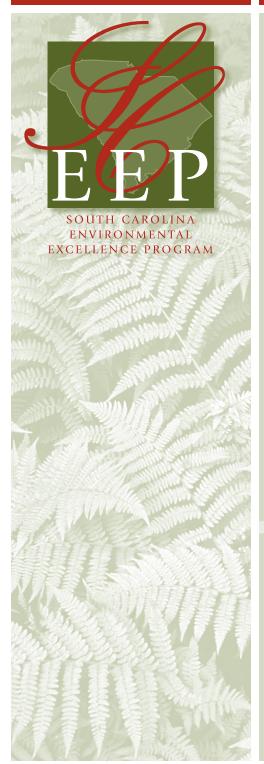
Eastman Chemical Company–South Carolina Operations (SCO) is the largest manufacturer of polyethylene terephthalate (PET) polymer in the United States. The SCO plant sits on about 2,300 acres and is located on the Congaree River in rural Calhoun County. The site was established in 1967 as Carolina Eastman and was originally built to produce polyester fiber for the textile industry.

- SCO adheres to the American Chemistry Council's Responsible Care® codes of management practices.
- Using IntegRex[™] technology, which minimizes scrap, waste and energy consumption, SCO has a smaller environmental footprint than do conventional PET manufacturing facilities.
- SCO has reduced its Toxic Release Inventory emissions by 62 percent since
- The plant reduced its total hazardous waste generated by 91 percent in 2003–2004 as a result of recycling a laboratory solvent. This reduction exceeded the corporate goal of a 50 percent reduction compared to the 1991 baseline.
- The site has reduced its energy use by 10 percent since 2003.
- Actual air emissions from the plant were reduced 71 percent in 2004 as a result of shutting down its coal-fired boilers in conjunction with the startup of the Calpine cogeneration facility.
- SCO has been recycling its plastic-coated filter paper waste, resulting in a reduction of 70,000 pounds per year.
- During 2003 and 2004, SCO sold 712,530 pounds of plastic chunk waste instead of disposing of it in a landfill.
- In 2003, SCO replaced two catalytic oxidizers which treated two large air emission streams – with regenerative thermal oxidizers, resulting in improved reliability, reduced downtime, reduced cost from replacing catalyst and reduced natural gas use.
- The plant received the Governor's Pollution Prevention Award in 2003.



Fastco Threaded Products, Inc.

Columbia, South Carolina



Fastco Threaded Products, Inc. supplies fasteners and other Type-C parts to manufacturers in several quality-critical industries, including the automotive and medical equipment industries. In addition to its Columbia headquarters, the company has branches in Greenville, South Carolina and Madison, Indiana. Fastco was named one of the fastest-growing industries in South Carolina in 2004.

Not being a manufacturer, the company uses no raw materials. It generates an average of 1.3 tons of solid waste per month – primarily broken pallets and general trash – with a goal of reducing that amount to 0.7 tons per month.

- Fastco is an ISO 14001-registered company.
- The company has an aggressive recycling program for pallets and cardboard.
- Fastco plans its routing and customer deliveries efficiently to minimize the impact on the environment.



Georgia-Pacific Resins, Inc.– Russellville Plant

Russellville, South Carolina



Georgia-Pacific's Russellville Plant produces specialty resins and related chemicals used in making plywood and particleboard panels, melamine laminates, roofing shingles, biocides and fertilizers.

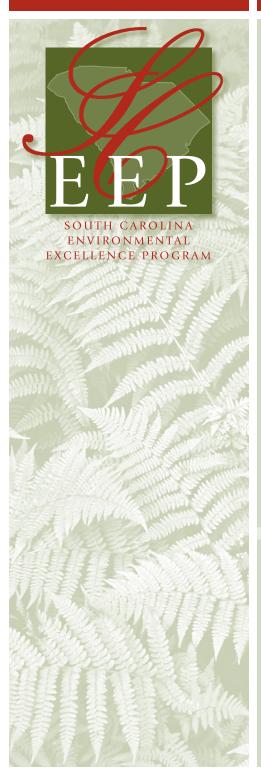
In 2005, the plant was accepted into the U.S. EPA's National Environmental Performance Track Program, becoming Georgia-Pacific Resins' first Performance Track site and the eighth Performance Track worksite in South Carolina.

- The plant is a charter member of the U.S. EPA's National Environmental Performance Track Program.
- In reducing its use of hazardous materials, the plant replaced a biphenyl heat-transfer solution with a biphenyl-free solution. The use of the hazardous material dropped from 44,000 pounds in 2001 to 2,000 pounds in 2003.
- In its remediation efforts, the plant reduced the size of its methanol plume from 146,573 square feet in 2001 to 97,722 square feet in 2003, a 33 percent improvement.
- The plant has worked on the following efforts:
 - reducing its ammonia emissions, from 6,400 pounds in 2003 to 100 pounds in 2006;
 - reducing its total hazardous solid waste, from 2.6 tons in 2003 to 1.0 ton in 2006;
 - reducing its total nonhazardous waste, from 8,200 tons in 2003 to 4,500 tons in 2006; and
 - further reducing its methanol plume, from 97,722 square feet in 2003 to 38,000 square feet in 2006.
- The plant remains active in the community.



INA USA Corporation, Plants I-VI

Cheraw, South Carolina – Plants I, II and V Fort Mill, South Carolina – Plants III and VI Spartanburg, South Carolina – Plants IV



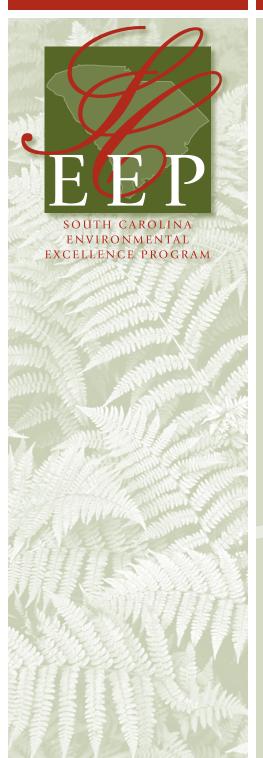
Part of the INA-Schaeffler Group, the INA USA Corporation manufactures rolling bearings, plain bearings, linear guides, engine components and precision products for a wide variety of applications.

- The company's environmental management system is registered to ISO 14001 standards and meets the requirements of the European Union's Environmental Management Audit Scheme (EMAS).
- Collectively (combined figures for 2002–2006), the six plants:
 - reduced their water use by 64 million gallons;
 - maintained average annual recycle/reuse rates ranging from 73 percent to 84 percent;
 - reduced its generation of hazardous waste by 15,588 pounds; and
 - reduced its VOC air emissions by about 27 tons.



International Paper-Eastover Mill

Eastover, South Carolina



Founded in 1898, International Paper is a global forest products, paper and packaging company. Its primary markets are in the United States, Europe, Latin America and Asia where it also has manufacturing operations.

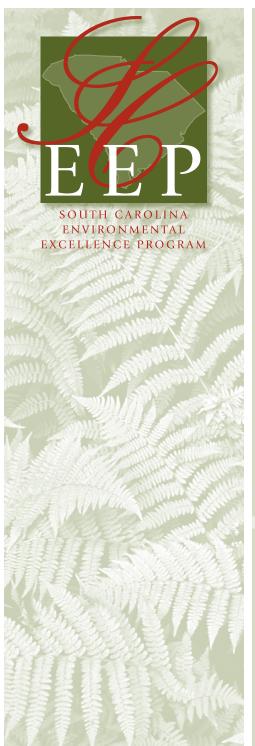
One of those operations is located near the town of Eastover, South Carolina, about 25 miles east of Columbia. The Eastover Mill's main product is uncoated paper for use in business communications (envelopes, computer paper and business forms) and market pulp.

- The Eastover Mill has been a member of the U.S. EPA's National Environmental Performance Track Program since 2002.
- The mill has initiated several projects that allow the use of alternative fuels and waste heat. For example, it uses "re-refined oil" as a replacement for higher-sulfur virgin fuel, thereby creating a market for used motor oil and encouraging its collection and recycling.
- Upon receiving the necessary permits in 2003, the mill began burning tire-derived fuel (TDF) in a wood-waste boiler. This approach not only represents a beneficial use of waste tires, it minimizes the resulting air emissions.
- The mill initiated projects to recover waste heat from its various processes, resulting in the savings of 20,000 pounds of steam per hour and a decreased reliance on fossil fuel.
- Over the five years covered by this report, the Eastover Mill:
 - reduced its use of hazardous materials by 17,418,000 pounds;
 - reduced its use of energy by 2.1 trillion BTUs;
 - reduced its air emissions by 95 tons; and
 - reduced its landfilled waste by 21 tons.
- The mill remains active in the community and in environmental education, including Champions of the Environment – an award-winning environmental education program that encourages students, teachers and the community to identify environmental opportunities in their schools and neighborhoods.



International Paper-Georgetown Mill

Georgetown, South Carolina



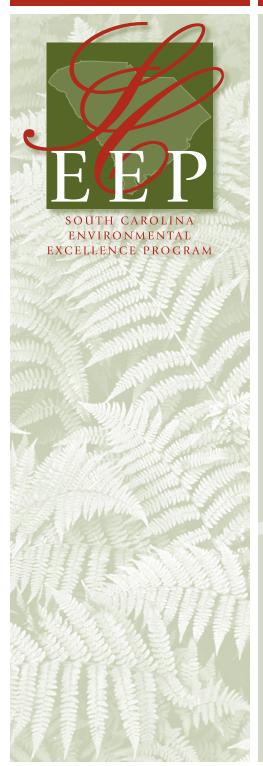
A modern, technologically advanced pulp and paper production facility, International Paper's Georgetown Mill was built in 1937 and was the first to manufacture paper in South Carolina. Designated a small-quantity generator, the Georgetown Mill generates less than 1 ton of hazardous waste per year – a small amount for a facility that manufactures 600,000 tons of finished product per year.

- The Georgetown Mill has been a member of the U.S. EPA's National Environmental Performance Track Program since 2002.
- In 2004, the mill was accepted into DHEC's South Carolina Environmental Innovations Pilot Program. The pilot program, which has since ended, sought to "achieve greater environmental benefits through the integration of pollution prevention, environmental management systems and technological innovations into facility operations by allowing the facility greater flexibility in meeting its regulatory requirements." To qualify for the program, a facility had to either be a SCEEP member or meet the organization's membership requirements.
- The generation of solid waste at the mill has seen an 82 percent reduction since 1991—23 percent in 2003–2004 alone.
- The mill began consuming tire-derived fuels in 2003, resulting in a 55 percent reduction in coal use in 2003–2004, and an accompanying reduction in NO_x emissions. Part of the reduction is due to process improvements and the rest is a direct result of burning tire-derived fuels.
- With its closed-loop design, the Georgetown Mill is able to reclaim and reuse almost every product and by-product possible. Wood waste, for example, serves as fuel for the site's power boilers. Waste paper produced is recycled on each machine, and one of the paper machines is able to consume up to 30 percent post-consumer waste in its sheet. Dissolved organic material from the wood is concentrated and then burned in the recovery boilers, supplying half the mill's energy needs. Many other materials, too, are recycled. And about 90 percent of the primary materials used by the facility comes from a renewable source trees grown on sustainably managed forest land.
- Over the five years covered by this report, the mill reduced its energy use by 1.5 trillion BTUs.
- The Georgetown Mill remains active in the community through its Community Advisory Council, grants program, environmental projects, voluntary activities by its employees, among other activities and programs.



Interlake Material Handling Solutions

Sumter, South Carolina



The largest manufacturer of storage racks in North and South America, Interlake Material Handling Solutions serves major customers such as Home Depot and Wal-Mart. The company's racks and accessories are made of steel coils which are roll-formed and welded, and then receive a powder coating for a durable finish. With such waste streams as scrap steel, waste powder coatings and waste solvents, the powder-coating process has given Interlake an opportunity for reducing hazardous waste, energy costs and air pollutants.

Environmental Highlights

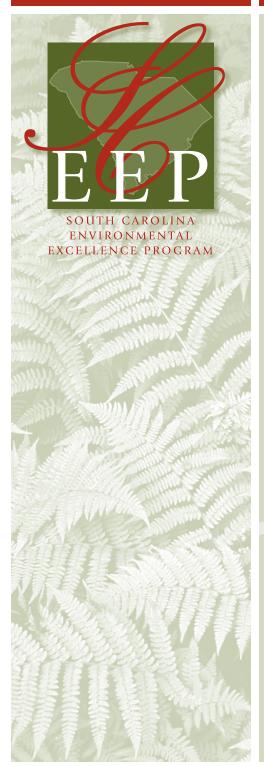
In 2005–2006, Interlake Material Handling Solutions:

- reduced its hazardous waste generated by 114 pounds;
- reduced its use of hazardous materials by 2,000 pounds;
- reduced its water use by 2 million gallons;
- reduced its energy use by 24 billion BTUs;
- reduced its landfilled waste by 13 tons; and
- maintained total recycle/reuse rates of 30 percent and 35 percent, respectively.



KEMET Electronics Corporation– Simpsonville Plant

Simpsonville, South Carolina



Headquarted in Simpsonville, South Carolina, the KEMET Corporation is a global electronic components manufacturer with a product line that includes tantalum and ceramic-leaded capacitors as well as tantalum, ceramic and aluminum surface-mount capacitors – all used in many different applications. The company has manufacturing plants in Simpsonville and Fountain Inn, South Carolina as well as in Mexico, China and Portugal, with sales offices and distribution centers around the world. The company's environmental goals and policies apply to all of KEMET's operations worldwide.

- The Simpsonville plant relies on an environmental management system that incorporates several ISO 14001 concepts.
- The company continues to find ways to eliminate or reduce the use of potentially harmful substances that are common in the electronics industry. For example, it successfully eliminated ozone-depleting substances and chlorinated solvents used as cleaners and degreasers at all of its plants during the 1990s.
- Material recycling remains a high priority in KEMET's environmental efforts.
 The Simpsonville plant recycled about 752 tons of materials ethylene
 glycol, precious metals, manganese, ceramic sheet, paper, plastic, scrap metal,
 methanol, wood pallets and construction debris in 2003, and 985 tons in
 2004.
- The company is still an active participant in the Wildlife and Industry Together (W.A.I.T.™) program. KEMET was the first industry in both South Carolina and North Carolina to be W.A.I.T. certified.



Kimberly-Clark Corporation– Beech Island Mill

Beech Island, South Carolina



A member of SCEEP since 2006, the Kimberly-Clark Corporation–Beech Island Mill manufactures and converts consumer facial and bath tissue products as well as baby and child care products such as disposable diapers. The operations rely on three tissue machines, several diaper lines and one moist-wipes machine that run continuously every day of the year.

Environmental Highlights

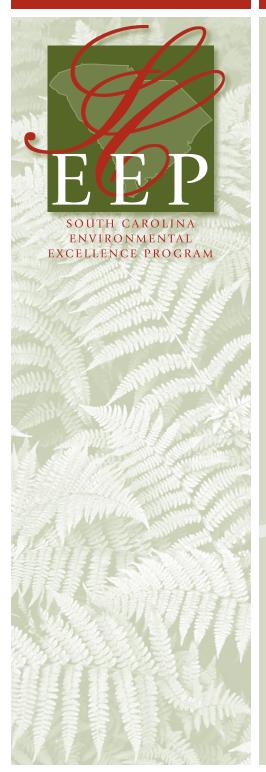
- Always striving to go beyond simple compliance, Kimberly-Clark initiated
 the Vision 2005 program, an innovative series of performance standards that
 strives to ensure the achievement of world-class environmental performance.
 In addition to establishing a site-wide environmental management system,
 the program mandates key goals for the company's manufacturing facilities in
 reducing water use, energy use, finished-product packaging and in eliminating
 the landfilling of manufacturing waste.
- Beginning in January 2007, the Beech Island Mill has achieved a 4 million-gallon-per-day reduction in water use. By installing an internal long-loop recycle system, the mill now recycles 60 percent of the final effluent, thus drawing 60 percent less water from the Savannah River. The goal is to achieve an 80 percent recycling rate by the end of 2008.
- Comparing 2006 with 2005, the mill saw a reduction in energy use of 1.1 million BTUs per metric ton.
- All manufacturing waste have been diverted from the landfill and the packaging-reduction goals have been met.

26



Lang-Mekra North America, LLC

Ridgeway, South Carolina



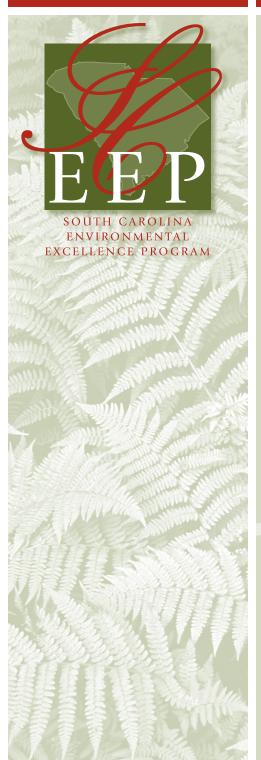
Lang-Mekra North America, LLC manufactures rear-view vision systems for commercial vehicles. Founded in 1994, Lang-Mekra has fully-equipped engineering, quality and testing departments to support the development of new design and product innovations for customers worldwide. In 1999 and 2002, the company was named South Carolina's Manufacturer of the Year for its outstanding dedication to product quality.

- Lang-Mekra has achieved ISO 9000:2000, ISO 14001, ISO/TS 16949 and ISO/IEC 17025 certification.
- By switching to more environmentally friendly resin plastics, Lang-Mekra has
 eliminated the need for aluminum die-cast parts used in the assembly of their
 mirror systems. The change from metals represents a 5 percent reduction in
 materials that need to be recycled.
- The facility also replaced all of its mercury-vapor lighting with T-5 fluorescent lighting, resulting in a cost savings and a reduction of 25 percent in the amount of heat produced from the lighting.
- During 2005, Lang-Mekra saw a 22 percent reduction in the amount of scrap generated through process improvements and the use of reusable products.



Lexington Medical Center

West Columbia, South Carolina



The Lexington Medical Center (LMC) is a 346-bed metropolitan medical complex that anchors a healthcare network comprising six community medical centers across Lexington County, the largest extended-care facility in the state, an occupational health center, and a number of affiliated physician practices.

The complex uses few raw materials, but it does generate a substantial amount of waste – solid waste, hazardous waste, construction debris, landscaping debris and pharmaceutical waste. It also consumes large quantities of electricity and fossil fuels.

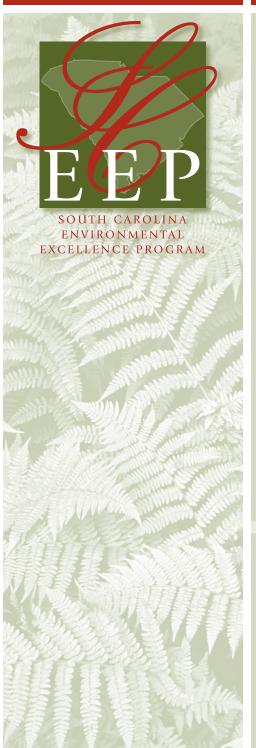
LMC works to an Environmental Policy and Environmental Management Plan that incorporates elements of the Campus Consortium for Environmental Excellence (C2E2) and the Hospitals for a Healthy Environment (H2E).

- LMC became a mercury-free environment in 2005.
- LMC reduced its hazardous waste stream by 50 percent in 2006 by installing two xylene and formalin recyclers.
- LMC reduced its regulated medical waste to less than 1.95 pounds per patient per day, bettering a goal of 2.00 pounds.
- LMC began constructing its first Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) building, a 150,000 square foot medical office building.
- purchased a hybrid car for its courier service with two more on order.
- LMC bought more than 2,000 compact fluorescent bulbs to give to its employees during the Earth Day celebration.
- LMC implemented a public-safety bike patrol to help reduce carbon emissions from patrol vehicles.
- LMC implemented a green cleaning program in 2006.
- LMC recycled more than 84,000 pounds of cardboard and more than 200,000 pounds of office paper in 2006.
- LMC recycled more than 12,000 pounds of cooking grease in 2006.
- LMC recycled more than 1,000 pounds of computer and electronic equipment in 2006.



Michelin North America– Earthmover Tire Manufacturing (US7)

Lexington, South Carolina



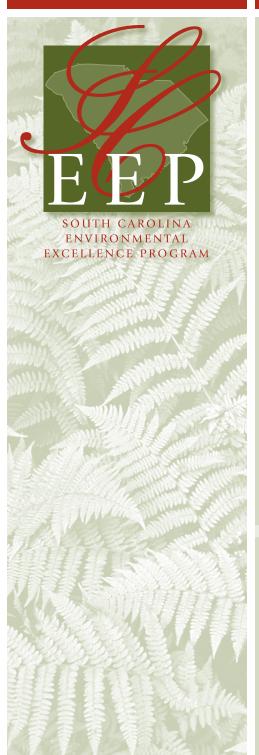
A relatively recent addition to Michelin's North America operations is its Earthmover Tire Manufacturing site (US7). It was built in the late 1990s to serve a growing market for earthmovers, specifically in the surface- and pit-mining markets. About half of the number of tires produced at US7 is exported worldwide. As an integral part of Michelin's operations, US7 adheres to the corporation's values, including respect for the environment.

- US7 is an ISO 14001-certified facility.
- Over a four-year span (2003–2006), the plant reduced:
 - the generation of hazardous waste from 6,165 pounds to 767 pounds;
 - its use of hazardous materials from 683,255 pounds to 564,473 pounds;
 - its water use from 78.72 million gallons to 67.17 million gallons;
 - its energy use from 684.5 billion BTUs to 620.9 billion BTUs; and
 - it air emissions from 420.3 tons to 393.0 tons.
- From 2004 through 2006, US7 reduced its waste being disposed of in landfills from 2,448 tons to 987 tons.
- In 2005 and 2006, the plant maintained an average 70.75 percent recycle/ reuse rate.
- Energy consumption has been reduced through several measures—constant production flow, resulting in fewer starts and stops; eliminating unnecessary lighting in the plant; and examining cooling systems to improve efficiency.
 US7 reduced energy consumption over four years in both electricity and steam by more than 25 percent per kilogram produced.
- Over the course of six years, through examining the use of solvents in the production process, the plant reduced volatile organic compounds (VOCs) by more than 60 percent per kilogram produced.
- Scrap production saw a reduction of more than 60 percent over six years.
- Along with Michelin's US5 plant, US7 maintains a habitat that was certified by the South Carolina Wildlife and Industry Together (W.A.I.T.™) program in 2004.



Michelin North America-Spartanburg Manufacturing (US3)

Spartanburg, South Carolina



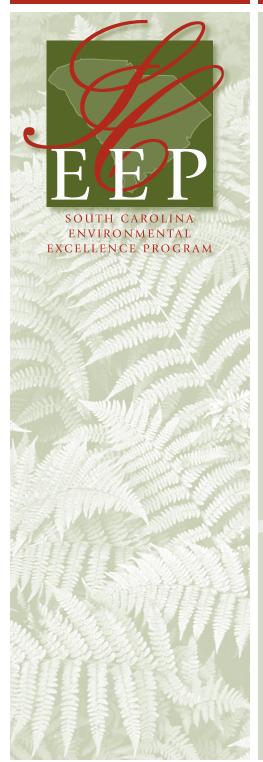
With 1.2 million square feet of space under its roof, Michelin's Spartanburg Manufacturing facility (US3) produces 2.2 million truck tires every year for both the original equipment market and the replacement market. As a member of the Rubber Manufacturers Association, Michelin and US3 are doing their part to reduce any negative environmental impact the site may have.

- Michelin Spartanburg Manufacturing is a member of the U.S. EPA's National Environmental Performance Track Program.
- US3 is an ISO 14001-certified facility.
- The plant has implemented a volatile organic compound (VOC) reduction project.
- It is actively recycling oil, rubber, fluorescent lights, batteries, paper and cardboard.
- Between 2000 and 2002, US3 reduced its waste being disposed of in landfills by about 3 million pounds.
- The plant sold more than 400 tons of scrap rubber in 2002.
- In 2005, Michelin found a vendor who could collect the plant's metallic-tissue scrap from which the vendor could recover the steel and benefit from the carbon in the rubber.
- Also in 2005, the plant found a vendor to reprocess its hydraulic oil about 1,400 gallons per month. The cleaned and tested oil is then returned to the facility's hydraulic system.
- In 2007, the plant found a recycling vendor for waste industrial plastic. As of September 2007, about 45 tons of plastic had been recycled.
- US3 enhances "good neighbor" relationships through its active participation in the community.



National Beverage Screen Printers, Inc.

Williston, South Carolina



National Beverage Screen Printers specializes in producing graphics for the beverage industry. The graphics – signs and decals displayed on vending and fountain machines – are either screen printed or digitally printed.

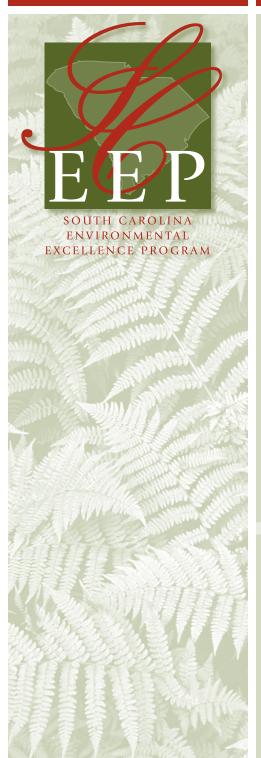
In its production processes, the company uses clear polycarbonate, adhesive vinyl and water-based inks. The generated waste includes polycarbonate scrap (recycled), cardboard (recycled) and vinyl scrap and plastic ink buckets that cannot, at present, be recycled. Wooden skids, too, are a waste product in search of a recycler.

- The company became ISO 14001 certified in 2003.
- Over the following year, it achieved a 22.14 percent reduction in energy used, and a 13.17 percent reduction in landfilled waste.
- Waste ink is retained in a 55 gallon steel barrel and is picked up periodically by a company specializing in the proper disposal of waste ink.



Progress Energy Carolinas, Inc.–Southern Region

Sanford, North Carolina



Progress Energy Carolinas, the name under which Carolina Power & Light (CP&L) operates, is the second largest investor-owned electric utility in North Carolina, serving about 1.4 million customers in parts of North Carolina and South Carolina. It is a wholly owned subsidiary of Raleigh-based Progress Energy, Inc.

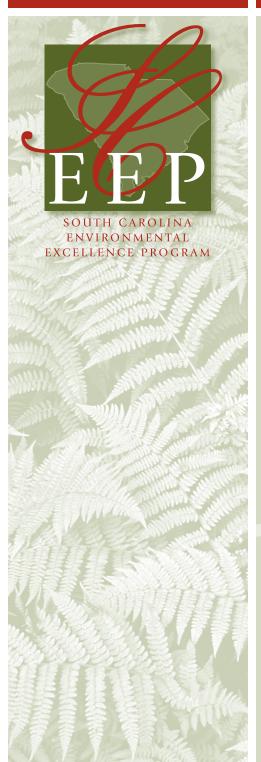
Progress Energy Carolinas, Inc.–Southern Region is the Progress Energy entity that is a member of SCEEP and has seen some significant achievements in managing its scrap materials.

- From 2002 through 2004, the utility sold for salvage or recycled:
 - 228,300 pounds of steel (scrap, guy wires and towers);
 - 396,800 pounds of aluminum (triplex and URD cable);
 - 102,408 pounds of copper (scrap and wire);
 - 22,836 pounds of scrap meters;
 - 6,883 linear feet of fluorescent bulbs;
 - 24,048 HID bulbs;
 - 2,389 transformers; and
 - 360 empty herbicide containers.
- From 2002 through 2006, the utility reduced its hazardous waste generated by 159,819 pounds and reduced its waste being disposed of in landfills by 16,274 tons.
- The utility remains active in the community.



Santee Cooper Regional Water System

Moncks Corner, South Carolina



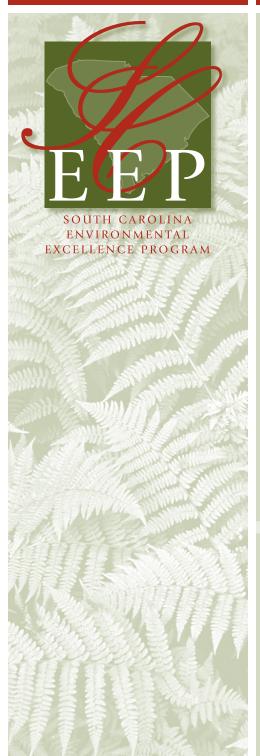
The first regional approach to water distribution in the Lowcountry, the Santee Cooper Regional Water System (SCRWS) began commercial operations in October 1994, providing wholesale potable water to its sole customer, the Lake Moultrie Water Agency (LMWA). With a 36 million-gallon-per-day water treatment plant and about 26 miles of transmission pipeline, SCRWS provides water to the LMWA members' distribution system at eight master meter locations.

- The SCRWS has been particularly successful in reducing its peak power usage. Having set a target monthly-peak-to-average ratio of less than 1.5, the facility has met that target since the late 1990s. In the mid-1990s, the ratio was above 2.2.
- The facility also continues to reuse treatment residuals by mixing them with fly ash and ultimately selling the material as a raw material.
- It installed automatic closures on its chlorine cylinders, thereby reducing the unlikely chance of a chlorine release.
- The water system received DHEC's Area Wide Optimization Program (AWOP) Excellence Award in 2001, 2002 and 2003.
- In 2004, the SCRWS received the U.S. EPA's Partnership for Safe Water Five-Year Directors Award.
- The facility remains active in the community.



South Carolina Yutaka Technologies, Inc.

Lugoff, South Carolina



A SCEEP member since 2007, South Carolina Yutaka Technologies (SCYT) manufactures products for the all-terrain vehicle market, including Honda of South Carolina, Suzuki and Kawasaki.

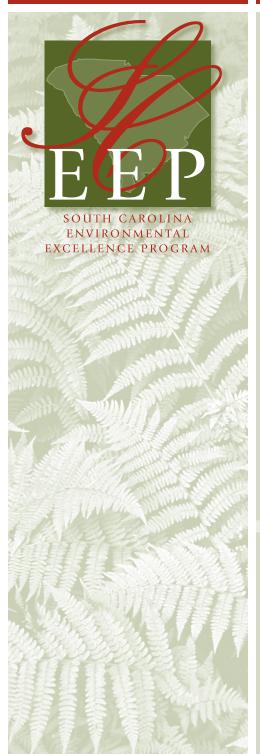
Its operations involve the stamping, welding, machining, grinding, painting and assembly of metal parts. Aluminum, carbon steel and stainless steel account for the majority of the company's raw materials. Its waste stream includes paint, chromium-containing welding dust, nonregulated oil waste and cafeteria waste.

- The company operates an environmental management system that complies with the requirements of ISO 14001:2004.
- SCYT began recycling scrap metal since it first opened for business in 1999. In 2005, the facility began recycling cardboard and plastic to reduce its waste being disposed of in landfills.
- In 2006, it launched a paper recycling program and began reducing the use of paper by relying on electronic data management.
- In an innovative approach to recycling, the company is converting its plastic trays into training balls in a partnership with Stee-Rike 3, a company that markets pitching machines and Wiffle®-type training balls. SCYT supplies nearly 100 percent of Stee-Rike 3's high-density polyethylene (HDPE) needs.



Springs Global, Inc.

Fort Mill, South Carolina



Springs Global, Inc. – a Fortune 500 company – supplies leading retailers with a line of coordinated home furnishings. The company also produces and markets bed and bath products, home sewing fabrics and baby bedding and apparel. Founded in 1887 as the Fort Mill Manufacturing Company, Springs Industries grew from a single mill to a company with operations in 13 states, Canada and Mexico.

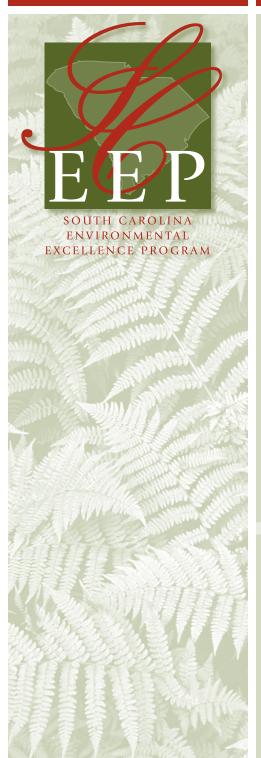
Today, the company continues to see changes. As of 2008, Springs has ceased its manufacturing operations in South Carolina, even though it retains its offices in Fort Mill and a large distribution center in Lancaster, representing about 700 employees in the state. And distribution centers, warehouses and factories in other states, in Canada and Mexico provide jobs for about 4,000 employees.

- Springs Industries was the first charter member of SCEEP.
- In 1990, Springs launched a series of successful environmental initiatives conducting an environmental-training course for the company's associates, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, using raw materials and natural resources efficiently and training associates about waste minimization. One result of those efforts is a decrease of about 75 percent (as of 2003) in the amount of waste going to landfills.
- In less than 10 years, Springs reduced its emissions of toxic chemicals by 96 percent and eliminated the released of 17 industrial toxic chemicals.
- The company is a member of the U.S. EPA's WasteWise and Energy Star programs.
- The company remains active in community and environmental activities.



Square D-Columbia Operation

Hopkins, South Carolina



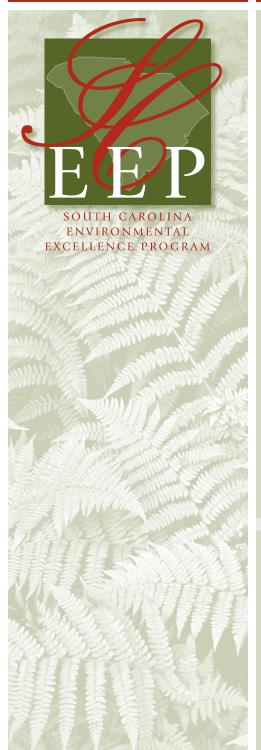
Square D is a global brand of Schneider Electric for NEMA-type industrial controls, electrical distribution, circuit protection and related power equipment, systems and services. The company's products are used in the residential, commercial, industrial and OEM markets.

- Square D-Columbia is an ISO 14001-certified facility.
- During the 2002–2004 period, the Columbia plant initiated several programs with environmental excellence in mind.
 - The plant set in place an energy savings plan and reduced the use of electricity by 6 percent and the use of natural gas by 31 percent.
 - Maintaining the status of a small-quantity generator, the plant reduced its hazardous waste from 4 tons in 2003 to 2 tons in 2004.
 - It replaced mercury-containing ignitron welder tubes with alternative starters.
 - It obtained membership in the S.C. Wildlife and Industry Together (W.A.I.T.™) program.
 - It implemented a scrap-minimization team to evaluate scrap metal generated by the production processes.
 - It replaced an existing chiller with a more energy efficient unit that would also reduce the plant's use of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs).
 - It added cell phones and PDAs to its list of e-waste recyclables.
 - It set up a carpool program.
 - It evaluated the feasibility of recycling plastic materials.
- Over the five years covered in this report, the Columbia plant maintained a total recycle/reuse rate of about 93 percent.



Square D-Seneca Operation

Seneca, South Carolina



As with the Columbia Operation, Square D's Seneca operation manufactures electrical equipment under the Schneider Electric brand. The Seneca Operation comprises two facilities – an assembly-only plant and a main fabrication assembly plant. The former entails few processes that carry any environmental impact. The main plant, however, uses raw materials – steel, aluminum, copper, plastic and paint – in fabrication processes that involve cutting, punching, tapping, braking, welding and painting. The painting effort itself calls for a seven-stage pretreatment system before a part is dipped into a 19,000 gallon paint tank.

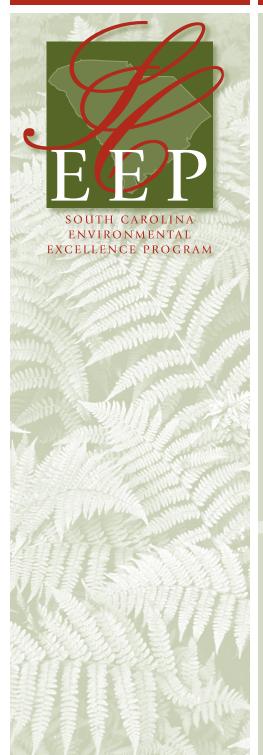
The entire operation at the main plant results in a hazardous waste stream consisting of flammable waste from aerosol puncture, paint wastes containing chrome and miscellaneous waste such as mercury-containing devices and broken fluorescent light bulbs. The nonhazardous waste streams come from the waste treatment of the process waters of the E-Coat washer system and oil-laden absorbent material. Universal wastes – light bulbs, spent batteries, used oil and other materials – are collected for controlled handling.

- Square D-Seneca is an ISO 14001-certified facility.
- The plant continues to work at eliminating the hazardous materials used in its manufacturing processes such as the chrome in its paint.
- Its New Equipment Process Review, by which it looks at all aspects of a new process or piece of equipment for potential environmental and safety impacts, has saved the facility many hours of reactive work.
- In the past two years, the Seneca Operation has set several environmental programs in place including:
 - waste minimization programs;
 - a plant-wide scrap-reduction team;
 - corporate energy conservation teams; and
 - a complete upgrade to T8 energy efficient fluorescent lighting.
- The plant continues to work with the S.C. Wildlife and Industry Together (W.A.I.T.™) program.



U.S. Air Force Base-Charleston

Charleston, South Carolina



What began as a small airfield in 1928 eventually became the Charleston Municipal Airport and, with the outbreak of World War II, the Charleston Army Air Field. After a few more changes in the use of the airfield and its name, the site is known today as the Charleston Air Force Base (AFB).

The home of the 437th Airlift Wing and the 315th Airlift Wing (reserves), the air base is located about 10 miles from Charleston, South Carolina. Its C-17 aircraft provide the movement of troops, cargo and passengers around the world. It is not the largest base in size, people or number of aircraft, but the base is nevertheless crucial to this country's military deterrence capabilities.

A large base such as this one offers many opportunities for achieving environmental excellence and the Charleston AFB takes its environmental vision of "Mission + Compliance " seriously. The base's Pollution Prevention Working Group and its Hazardous Material Management Process Team meet quarterly to discuss process improvements and to track waste reduction and the use of materials.

- Charleston AFB is a member of the U.S. EPA's National Environmental Performance Track Program.
- The base's environmental management system has been recognized by the Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence as a benchmarked pollution prevention program. As a result, the Center has used the base's accomplishments to completely rewrite its model P2 reports.
- In the five years covered in this report, the facility:
 - reduced the amount of hazardous waste generated by 38,000 pounds;
 - reduced its waste being disposed of in landfills by 719 tons;
 - maintained an average recycle/reuse rate of about 38 percent; and
 - reduced its energy use by 9 billion BTUs.



U.S. Naval Weapons Station-Charleston

Goose Creek, South Carolina



The U.S. Naval Weapons Station Charleston (WPNSTA), situated on the west bank of the Cooper River, straddles two South Carolina counties – Berkeley and Charleston. Located about 10 miles north of Charleston and some 13 miles inland from the Atlantic Ocean, WPNSTA today occupies lands that once yielded indigo and rice for a number of antebellum plantations. The area also produced the bricks and tiles used in the construction of many of Charleston's historic homes and buildings.

Today, the few vestiges of that bygone era fall under the protection of the Department of the Navy and some of the areas are being preserved for their historical value. Much of the station's property has been classified as wetlands and provides a habitat for many protected and endangered species.

The Department of the Navy bought the land shortly before the outbreak of World War II, and the Naval Ammunition Depot, Charleston, was commissioned in 1941. The facility became the Naval Weapons Station Charleston in 1965.

Over the years, the WPNSTA has developed an extensive environmental management program that is committed to environmental compliance through pollution prevention and resource conservation, and it has striven for continual environmental improvement. The global war on terror has resulted in increased activity at the WPNSTA, but the facility has managed to adhere to its environmental goals.

- Among other environmental programs, the facility has initiated a green demolition effort. Green demolition entails the recycling and reuse of materials during construction demolition. During the demolition of 36 buildings at the weapons station, crews recycled about 2.4 millon pounds – a quantity representing 99 percent of the materials involved.
- A U.S. Army Corps of Engineers biologist, who inspected the wetlands creation on the site, wrote, "This is one of the most successful freshwater wetland creation areas I have ever observed."
- Over a three-year period (2002–2004), the facility recycled 6,212 tons of solid waste
- In 2002, the facility used 86,252 pounds of toxic chemicals; in 2004, that number had been reduced to 29,279 pounds a 66 percent decrease.
- In 2002, the facility disposed of 5,682 tons of solid waste in landfills; in 2004, that number had been reduced to 3,775 tons a 33 percent decrease.
- WPNSTA maintains effective communication with its industrial and residential neighbors, and with the surrounding communities.

	Notes
Printing Cost Information Total Printing Cost\$1,883.00	
Number of Documents Printed	

